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## GAME BILL.

Kensington, 10th March 1824.

OF all the monstrous things that were ever brought before Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON'S famous House of Commons, the most monstrous certainly is the BILL now before that House, "to amend the Laws for the Preservation of Game." Let it pass! Let it pass, and *nous verrons*, whatever offence that may give to Mr. Christopher Hutchinson. *Nous verrons!* Let it pass; and *nous verrons!*

But, we must do our duty by this Bill. We must publish it; we must expose it; we must work it; we must hang on its skirts; we must, in short, make the public see what it is; and, if we do that, it will be sure to do the country good; because it will, Mr. Frederick Robinson notwithstanding, give the THING another good, hearty blow. This Game Bill is precisely one of those things that I like to have to shoot off at the THING; and I will shoot it off accordingly.

The base London press will say not a word about it. This press takes care never to do the THING any real hurt. But, indeed, those who conduct this press, are either

too ignorant, or too indolent, to look into such a matter. The greedy jolterheads are in no fear of this press. It is, however, right that the at once haughty and mean wretches should be tackled by somebody. I have the means; and I will tackle them.

I shall insert the whole of the Bill, as "Printed by Order of the House of Commons, on the 23d of February." It consists of a TITLE, a PREAMBLE, TWENTY-FIVE CLAUSES, and TWO SCHEDULES. I shall insert these one by one, and make, on each, such remarks as appear to be necessary.

*A Bill to amend the Laws for the Preservation of Game.*

This Title, like many others, has a meaning wholly different from what it ought to have, in order to make it describe the objects of the Bill. When Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON'S wise and just and humane Parliament passed a Bill to enable the Bank of England to withhold payment of its notes, which payment was due to its creditors, it called the Bill, a Bill "to RESTRAIN the Bank of England from paying in Cash"! The Bank people had gone to Pitt to ask him to interfere; and yet the Bill was called a Bill "to RESTRAIN them from paying"! Oh, brave Parliament! What rogues they must be, Mr. Robinson, to "calumniate, to vi-

*lisy*," such a Parliament! Well do these rogues merit *banishment for life*, if they dare to utter any thing "having a *tendency to bring into contempt*" such a famous Parliament! Well might this meritorious and modest Parliament *cheer*, send forth "*loud and long-continued cheers*," when you gave it the whole of the praise due to a System that had *passed the Bank-restriction Bill*, and that had (when the paper was depreciated thirty per cent.) *voted* that a *one pound note of that paper* and a *shilling* were equal in value to a golden guinea of full weight and fineness.

"Bank-restriction" was, however, a title full as applicable in that case as "*Preservation of Game*" is in this. One might, from reading this title, fairly suppose that it was intended to cause game to be *preserved*. It is said to be to *amend* laws made to *preserve* game; and, the fair inference is, that this Bill ought to make the work of preserving more perfect, or more convenient, or more easy. Not at all! the Bill has no such *object* in view. It has, neither directly or indirectly, any such *tendency*. It is a Bill to add to the list of things called Game: it is a Bill to encroach most audaciously on the rights of the common people: it is a Bill to give to the aristocracy a *monopoly* of the wild animals, even down to the little thing called a *widgeon*: it is a Bill to *violate leases*, always to the benefit of the landlord, always to the injury of the tenant, and, in many cases, to his utter ruin: it is a Bill to legalize the selling of game, but to make the sale beneficial to the aristocracy only: it is a Bill to legalize the use of snares,

nets, and traps, but to prevent any but the aristocracy from profiting from this use: it is, in short, a Bill, the *match* of which was scarcely ever offered to Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON'S Parliament, and that is to say of it more that I would, for a good deal, have said of any thing of which I were the author. But let us go on.

PREAMBLE.—Whereas the Laws now in being, prohibiting Persons under a certain degree or rank, and not possessing Estates of a certain annual value, from killing Game, and making it penal to buy or sell Game, have been found to be impolitic and inconvenient, and in many cases oppressive and unjust; and it is expedient to repeal the same, and to establish other Provisions in lieu thereof;—

The author of this Bill does not seem to have known, that a thing cannot very well be *impolitic* without being *inconvenient*; and a common man would have known, that that which is *oppressive* cannot be otherwise than *unjust*. However, we must content ourselves with this specimen; for, if we were to go on in this course, we must write a volume about this Bill, the bad composition, the stupidity of which are quite worthy of its proposed enactments.

This Preamble declares, that the laws now in being (relative to the Game) have been found to be *oppressive*. Since when? *Since when*, I pray? Because they have, during the *last twenty years*, been receiving every few years, an addition of severity; though SIR JAMMY, the *humane*, has never, that I know of, been heard to say a word against such addition; and certainly he never has once proposed to soften this harsh, this



severe, this cruel, this now sanguinary, this now *really bloody Code*. However, it is now, by this Preamble, acknowledged, that there has been *oppression*, and, this oppression is *unjust*, though, it would seem, that all oppression is not regarded as injustice. Now, then, we shall presently see, whether the Bill *remove* the oppression; whether it make the Code less harsh, cruel and bloody.

1. May it therefore please Your MAJESTY, That it may be Enacted; And be it Enacted by the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, THAT from and after the so much and such parts of any Acts now in force for the preservation of hares, pheasants, partridges, black game, grouse, heath and moor game, as restrain persons under such degree or rank, and not possessing such estates, as in the said Acts respectively are specified, from killing, or having in their possession, Game, and as impose any penalty upon persons who, not being qualified in such manner as is prescribed by such Acts or any of them, shall pursue, take or destroy Game, or have Game in their possession, or keep or use any gun, dog, net, snare or other engine for the destruction of Game; and also so much and such parts of any Acts now in force as prohibit the buying or selling of Game, or as impose any penalty upon persons buying or selling Game, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, Repealed.

This Act then, (if it become an Act), will repeal no part of the Game Code, except in as much as relates to the *qualifications*, and to the *selling of Game*; and, as we shall soon see, it takes special

care to make the change a great deal *worse than* useless to the great body of the people.

2. And be it further Enacted, That all hares, rabbits, pheasants, partridges, grouse, black game, heath and moor game, bustards, woodcocks, snipes, quails, landrails, wild ducks, teal and widgeons, and the young and eggs thereof, are and shall be deemed to be the property of the person or persons, body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, seised of, or entitled in possession (and not in reversion) to, the land on which the same shall be found; and all hares, rabbits, pheasants, partridges, grouse, black game, heath and moor game, bustards, woodcocks, snipes, quails, landrails, wild ducks, teal and widgeons, found in and upon any uninclosed common or waste land, are and shall be deemed to be the property of the lord or lady of the manor, lordship or royalty, within which such uninclosed common or waste land shall be situated; and it shall be lawful for the said person or persons, body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, so entitled to the property of the Game within their own lands, and for the lord or lady of the manor, lordship or royalty so entitled to the property in the Game on such uninclosed common or waste lands, respectively, to demise and let the Game to be found therein.

This *Clause* will be a memorable thing in the annals of Borough-legislation! It, (and its comparison, Clause 3), will be fresh in our minds to the last moment of the existence of Mr. Frederick Robinson's Parliament, who passed the Bill to hang men, and to rip them up and "place their *quarters* at the disposal" of the "good old King," if they sent (it was in time of scarcity) a bushel of meal, or of potatoes to the Republicans of France. This clause will be fresh in our minds to the

last moment of the existence of Gattin and Old Sarum.

It makes Game property; that is to say, a thing which may belong to particular persons; a thing not belonging to the community at large. This monstrous idea has been swimming about in the heads of the Squires for a great many years; and, at last, it has found its way down upon the paper. The Squirearchy, beggared by their own wars; beggared by their wars to prevent Reform of Parliament; have long been endeavouring to get into a way of turning a penny with the Game. They have been able to get great flocks of Game together; but, there were laws existing to prevent their selling of it. They did not wish to be prevented from selling it themselves; but they could not very well ask for a law to prevent others from selling it, without including themselves; and thus it became a sort of dog in manger concern.

However, poverty has no shame; and, at last, out comes this project, the main object of which is, to make wild animals things to be bought and sold, and to give all the profits to the aristocracy. Mark, now, how the Bill goes to work to effect this object. In the first place, it makes Game property; next, it extends the list of wild animals that are to be considered Game, and it thus cuts off from all but land proprietors the right of killing or selling or buying (except for the benefit of the aristocracy,) rabbits, woodcocks, snipes, quails, landrails, wild ducks, teals, and widgeons. Having done this, it next authorizes the aristocracy; that is to say, the great Landowners, and the Lords

and Ladies of Manors, to *demise and let* the Game upon their lands! That is to say, here is a great fellow, who has ten farms: he may let the Game by the year, or upon lease, to Jack, Tom, or Harry; to Stock-brokers, Clerks, Stockjobbers, Jews, and all sorts of vermin. The big fellow, who, perhaps, has bawled away the greater part of his estate, in crying out for PITT and DUNDAS, and "*Social Order*:" the big fellow may let the Game on his ten farms to ten different people. He may let by the year, on a long lease; he may let for a month, or he may sell a day's shooting to any cockney that has a fancy to try his gun upon a snipe or a widgeon!

This is an attempt to *raise the wind* with the devil to it! Scores of bluff-headed beggars, in blue coats, brass buttons, and buckskin breeches, top-boots, and with ash sticks in their hands: scores of these stupid tyrants, who have lost all claim to the rent of their *land*, are now, I dare say, cock-a-whoop in the hope that they shall be able to screw a *rent out of the game*. Despicable dolts! Would it not have been better for them to make a stand against the expending of nine hundred and fifty millions of pounds sterling, the interest of which has now to be paid to laughing, to sniggering Jews, and to the laughing and buxom heroes and heroines of the dead weight; would it not have been better for them to make a stand against this expenditure, the main purpose of which was to prevent the people of England from being fairly represented! To this point we everlastingly recur: the desire to have the game to let and sell; this de-



sire, so unnatural, so degrading to the rank of Noblemen and Gentlemen, arises from the loss of the rent of the land; that loss arises from the Debt and dead weight; the Debt and dead weight arise out of the anti-jacobin wars against the people of America and the people of France; and those wars arose solely out of a desire to prevent the people of England first, and the people of America afterwards, from being represented in Parliament! Great, O Gattin and Old Sarum! great will have been your achievements! In this instance (if this Bill were to pass), you would make snipes and widgeons game. It is to you and the like of you that Englishmen will owe their deliverance after all.

3. Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That it shall be lawful for the person or persons, body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, seised of, or entailed in possession to, any land not in his, her or their own actual occupation or possession, but let, either on lease or otherwise, to any tenant or tenants, to reserve to himself, herself or themselves, respectively, the property in, and the right of pursuing, taking and killing, and of granting license or leave to others to pursue, take and kill, the Game which may, during the term of any such occupation by such tenant or tenants, be found upon the land so demised, and to restrain, by any covenant, condition, agreement or penalty, the tenant or occupier of such land from pursuing, taking, killing or destroying, and also from authorizing or permitting any other person or persons, without the authority and permission of such owners or proprietors as aforesaid, to pursue, take, kill or destroy, any of the Game there found, and from destroying the young or eggs thereof; and where, in any existing lease or de-

mise or agreement for letting or demising land, such owners or proprietors as aforesaid, have not reserved the right or power of entering upon the land so demised or agreed to be demised, or of authorizing or permitting other persons to enter upon the same, for the purpose of pursuing, taking or killing Game thereon, every such lease and agreement shall be construed to have reserved to such owners or proprietors as aforesaid, the right to, and property in, the Game on the land so demised, or agreed to be demised, and also the right of entering upon the same, and of granting authority and permission to other persons to enter upon the same, for the purpose of pursuing, taking or killing Game thereon.

I beg the reader never to take his eyes from this Clause, till he has seen it in its full light, and in its true colours. This clause is such a thing as I never heard of before. But, let us look at it; for, we shall find that words will fail us, if we attempt to do justice to its character. Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON said the other day, that the people were all very grateful to the Parliament. What must they be, then, if this thing should pass into a law! Where will then be the scoundrel again to talk, where will then be the knave sufficiently prostituted and impudent, again to talk about "envy of surrounding nations, and admiration of the world"!

You see, reader, that Clause 2, had made snipes, widgeons and rabbits Game: it had made the Game property; it had vested the proprietorship in persons, bodies politic, bodies corporate, bodies collegiate, seised of, or entitled in possession to, the land on which the game should be found. You will observe, that to be seised of a farm, or to be entitled in posses-

sion to it, does not mean to be the occupier or tenant of that farm. I may be seised of a farm, and you may have the occupation of it: in other words, I may be the *landlord* and you the tenant. So that, this clause gives the property, not to the occupier of the land, (if he be not also the owner); but to the owner of the land only. Pray mark that.

This same Clause 2, having vested the property in the landlord, or owner of the land, next proceeds to authorize and let this property called Game. Here, then, is Sir JOLTERHEAD WIDGEON, who has been bawling for PITT, ADDINGTON, JENKINSON and PERCEVAL; and whose wife has been giving colours to Yeomanry Cavalry, till the rent of his farms is scarcely sufficient to pay the interest of the mortgage due to the Jew. Here is Sir JOLTERHEAD WIDGEON, who has let his farm to you for three hundred pounds a year, which you honestly pay over to the receiver on the part of the Jew, and here is this same Sir JOLTERHEAD, who lets his Game on the same farm to me, for, we will suppose, fifty pounds a year. This is a good thing for JOLTERHEAD. Here are the means of buying clothes to fit out young 'Squire WIDGEON for foreign parts of some sort or other. England being much too small to hold so mighty a genius. There is nothing left him in the village: his whip, therefore, must be transferred to the backs of the seapoys or the negroes.

Very well, then: you rent Sir JOLTERHEAD's farm, and I rent his Game, including his namesakes the widgeons. There is nothing unfair in this towards you. You

might have rented Sir JOLTERHEAD's Game yourself, if you had chosen. Let it be understood, however, that I am looking at *future* contracts; that I am supposing the Landrail Bill to have been passed before we made our contracts with Sir JOLTERHEAD.

Now, then, open your eyes and look at this unparalleled Bill. Look at Clause 3, and at the latter part of that clause. When I am speaking of Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON's Parliament: when I am speaking of things *compared* with things that have been passed by that Parliament: when I am speaking of the character of a document, laid before a body which quashed the actions against the parsons in the year 1801, which protected the Bank against its creditors in 1797, which, in 1811, voted about the one pound note and the shilling, which passed Peel's Bill, which passed the Small Note Bill, which . . . . .

. . . . . but, I should never have done: when I am speaking of the character of a document laid before a body like this; and especially when I am speaking of it in the way of *comparison*, I know that it becomes me to be cautious in the extreme; but, in spite of this, I, after due time for reflection, scruple not to assert, that the Clause which I have just inserted surpasses any thing that ever, even during the days of Perceval, was submitted to any body of men upon earth, existing under the appellation of *Legislative Assembly*.

The former part of this Clause provides for contracts, such as I have above supposed, between Sir JOLTERHEAD WIDGEON and the *farmer* who may become the renter of his land, and between



Sir Jolterhead and the sportsman who may become the renter of the game on that farm. But, the latter part of the Clause boldly and unblushingly proposes a direct and undisguised violation of existing leases, and, mind, of every existing lease; and this, too, to the injury of the tenant, and the sole advantage of the landlord! For it expressly says, that, in all cases of existing leases, where the owners of the land "HAVE NOT RESERVED the right of entering on the land, every such lease SHALL BE CONSTRUED TO HAVE MADE SUCH RESERVATION." Audacious villains are those who have still the hardihood to deny the "envy of surrounding nations and the admiration of the world!"

So that, here is SIR JOLTERHEAD WIDGEON, who has let his farm to JOHN CLODPOLE for 300*l.* a year, without any reservation as to game. CLODPOLE has agreed to give him a great deal more rent than he would have agreed to give him, if there had been any reservation as to game. But, now comes WIDGEON, (the "joyous" Baronet,) and tells CLODPOLE, that the game is reserved, and that he has demised and let it to MOSES ROUNDEYES of Capel Court, Esq. in the county of Middlesex.

CLODPOLE.—What! is this Jew to come, then, and trample down my grass, and turnips, and corn, at his pleasure?

WIDGEON.—Indeed, farmer, he is a very good sort of man; and, between you and I, he does not know how to shoot.

LADY WIDGEON.—(Aside.)—I hope my daughter will know how to shoot him; for I am sure

we shall all be in the workhouse if she don't.

CLODPOLE.—But, have I not a lease; and do I not pay you for the game as well as for the land; and, can you let the same thing to each of two people at one and the same time, and get a rent from each; and is this to be called law and justice?

WIDGEON.—No, no, farmer, I did not let you the game: you don't pay me for the game: I let you the land only; and the land you will still have. If you look into your lease, you won't see a word about the game.

CLODPOLE.—Not a word, indeed! But did I not rent the whole? Did you reserve any thing about game?

WIDGEON.—Aye, that is the very thing now! I reserved no right to let the game; but, the Bill says, that your lease shall be construed to have reserved it.

CLODPOLE.—the Bill, I say, and — into the bargain!

WIDGEON. For shame; for shame, farmer Clodpole! Abuse Mr. Frederick Robinson's House! I'll not hear it.

CLODPOLE. Not hear it? G—! But you shall hear it, and hear a great deal more too, before I suffer your rascal Jew to come and trample down my corn and my hedges.

LADY WIDGEON. Hold your tongue, you saucy fellow! My dear, why don't you send him to the Tread-mill?

WIDGEON. Keep a civil tongue in your head, Master Clodpole, or I shall certainly do as my Lady says.

CLODPOLE. What! Let me the farm without reservation; then come and let a part of its produce

to another man; and, when I complain, threaten to send me to the Tread-mill!

(Enter Farmer Scut, in a great hurry.)

SCUT. Tread-mill! Aye, and to the devil, I think, we shall soon be sent; for there is a Jew-looking fellow there swaggering over my farm, and says that he has taken the game of Sir Jolterhead!

WIDGEON. Have a little patience, farmer.

SCUT. Patience! Why he has given me notice never to kill a woodcock, snipe, teal, landrail, quail, wild-duck, or widgeon, again; aye, and rabbits too! And has told me to take up my rabbit-traps, though every man in the parish knows, that the farm is not worth a farthing without a right to kill the rabbits.

WIDGEON. But, farmer Scut, you did *not* rent the rabbits.

SCUT. Not rent them! I rented all that you did not reserve.

WIDGEON. Aye, farmer, but the Parliament. . . . .

SCUT. Don't tell me about the Parliament. I say, that if I am to be robbed in this barefaced manner; if there be a tyranny. . . . .

LADY WIDGEON. My dear, how can you stand and hear the Parliament, that dear good man, Mr. Frederick Robinson's Parliament; how can you, my dear, stand and hear these low fellows "calumniate" and "vilify" it, as Mr. Frederick Robinson says!

(While the Lady is speaking, enter CAPIAS, the Attorney.)

WIDGEON. Farmer Scut, the land is all that I let to you. The game is mine. "Parliament, in its wisdom," as that great man, Mr. Pitt, used to say, has created

a new property, and has given it to us landlords.

CAPIAS. Yes, Sir Jolterhead, but the rent of this new property, as well as the rent of the old property, belongs, in your case, to my client, the mortgagee, and the game renters must pay me, and not you. (WIDGEON'S head keeps drooping as CAPIAS proceeds.) And, I fancy, you will find, that you have another sharer in this new property. (Starts.) Speak of the devil and. . . . .

(Enter Doctor Fireshovel, speaking loud). Where is he! where is he! where is Sir Jolterhead? Oh! you are here, Sir. Pretty doings, Sir Jolterhead! Letting away my dues, robbing the Church of her own, violating the sanctuary!

WIDGEON. What's the matter, Sir?

FIRESHOVEL. Matter enough, faith! Have you not let the game of my parish to a Jew, who is carrying off whole cart-loads of this new property, which is now titheable as much as pigs or hens or geese or ducks are, and who has neither "set out," nor offered any composition for, this tithe?

(Enter Churchwardens and Overseers.)

Chw. and Ov. Glad to see you here, Sir, (to Fireshovel.) Hope you have spoken to his worship about the rates on the game. It is "property" now, and must be rated to Church and Poor.

WIDGEON. Oh, God! What! and I get nothing after all! Get nothing by the rabbits and snipes! All taken away by one or the other!

CLODFOLE and SCUT. We will have our covenants, by G—.



CAPIAS. I'll have all the rent of the game.

CHW. and OVER. We'll have the rates out of it, and add a dish and a dozen to our Easter Dinner.

FIRESHOVEL. Let who may suffer, the *Church shall have her due*.

I am sorry to see (in the newspapers) that Mr. Frederick Robinson is ill. I hope he will be well enough to attend in his place when this famous Bill shall be passed. Then will be the time for him to renew his lofty eulogium on the Parliament. I know a bon-vivant, whose favourite toast is, "*Success to confusion*." This prayer appears now to be in a fair way of being fully accomplished. The Bank-stoppage, the Parson's Protection, the one pound note and the shilling, the Brown bread Bill, the hole-digging, the *fish* as food for *islanders*: these did in their day; but, *let this rabbit and widgeon bill pass!* Let this thing be attempted to be put into force, and by — they must *banish us all for life!*

There never was any thing like this attempted before. Some pretty bold, indirect strokes have been given; but here is a proposition to *violate directly* all the existing leases of land in England and Wales. Yet, *without this*, what would be the consequence? Why, *the tenants would take all the game to themselves!* They would be the proprietors of this *new property*; and Sir Jolterhead, for instance, would not gain even the right of disputing the point with the Mortgagee, the Parson, and the Overseer. Strange hobble! sad difficulty! Well: but, you cannot have Waterloo glories and keep your estates too. To this,

however, Pitt, Dundas, Addington, Perceval, Jenkinson, and their associates, have brought the landowners of England: to be on tiptoe in the hope of being able to get a little money by selling rabbits, snipes and widgeons, and by *letting their shooting and coursing* to the cockneys and Jews! This is the state to which Mr. Frederick Robinson's Parliament has brought this "*joyous country, smiling in plenty, and containing a people, happy, united, and grateful*." Yes, CLODPOLE and SCUR will be singularly *grateful* to Mr. Frederick Robinson's celebrated and most cheering House of Commons.

But, let us proceed to the other Clauses; for we have a good deal to remark on yet, especially when we come to see the enactment about *snares and traps*.

4. And be it further Enacted, That from and after the — it shall be lawful for every person or persons, and every body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, who shall be seised of, or entitled in possession to, — acres of land, lying and being situated all together and adjoining to each other, and who shall be entitled, by such seisin or possession, or by reservation upon the demise thereof, to the Game therein found, and for the lord or lady of the manor, lordship or royalty within which any uninclosed common or waste lands shall be situate (as the case may be,) to authorize and permit any person or persons whatever, to pursue, take and kill Game upon his, her or their own lands, or upon the uninclosed common or waste lands within such manor lordship or royalty, as the case may be: Provided always, That such licence and authority shall not be deemed or taken to entitle the person or persons so permitted or authorized, to pursue, take or kill such Game upon the lands or

premises of any other person or persons, or upon the unclosed commons or waste lands within any other manor, lordship or royalty: Provided also that such person or persons so seised or entitled as last aforesaid, or such lord or lady as aforesaid, and also such person or persons so authorized and permitted as last aforesaid, shall also, respectively, take out a Game certificate for the current year.

It is not very easy to reconcile this with Clause 2. But, it unquestionably intends to prevent the owners of *small estates* from letting people go on them to kill and pursue game. This is the meaning of it; and a pretty meaning it is! *You*, who have a *large* estate, are to permit whom you please to kill game on your estate; but *I*, who have a *small* estate, am not to permit any body to kill game on mine! Bravo! Rascals, to *laugh* when we say, that our laws are "the envy of surrounding nations and the admiration of the world:" to *laugh*, the rascals! This is, I suppose, to give us a specimen of those *equal* laws, of which we have, at times, heard so much. How "*grateful*" Mr. Frederick Robinson will find the owners of small estates! What a "*joyous country*" it will be to them! However, *let them pass it!*

5. Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to authorize or permit any person or persons whatsoever, to use any net or snare, or other engine, for the purpose of taking, pursuing or killing any hares, rabbits, pheasants, partridges, grouse, black game, heath and moor game, bustards, woodcocks, snipes, quails, landrails, wild ducks, teal and widgeons, or to pursue take or kill, by any means whatever, any Game, upon any days or at any hours, times or seasons during which, by any laws

now in force, the Game is prohibited from being pursued taken or killed, nor unless such person shall have taken out a Game certificate for the current year.

What! not kill any *rabbits* before the 1st of September, or after the 1st of February? This would produce pretty destruction to corn, and, indeed, to trees. In some parts of the country the farmers would soon be worth not a penny. However, this is a trifle, though it does seem a little whimsical to call a thing "*property*," and then to restrain the owner as to the times of the year when he shall use it. If it be property, like fowls and ducks, why not leave people to kill it when they like. But they are to have a *game certificate* to be enabled to kill or pursue this property, or to authorize others to do it. This would be a mere tax, only, mind, the man of *ten* acres is to pay as much for his certificate as the man of *ten thousand* acres! "*Equal*" laws again! more "envy of surrounding nations and admiration of the world." The man of *ten thousand* acres is to let game, kill game, appoint gamekeepers, sell game; and all this is to cost him the price of but *one certificate*; and the man of *ten* acres, who is not to *let, sell, or appoint gamekeepers*, or permit any one to come on his land to kill or pursue game, is *not to kill game himself upon his own land*, unless he pay a tax as heavy as that of the man of *ten thousand* acres!

6. And be it further Enacted, That every person who shall, without the consent of the person or persons entitled, under the provisions of this Act, to the Game to be found on any land, enter thereon either with a gun



or guns, net or nets, snare or snares, or other engine or engines for the taking or destruction of Game, for the purpose of pursuing, taking, killing or destroying, or shall pursue, take, kill or destroy thereon, any hare, rabbit, pheasant, partridge, grouse, black game, heath and moor game, bustard, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, wild duck, teal or widgeon, shall forfeit and pay to the person or persons who shall be entitled as aforesaid to the property in the Game on such land, the sum of

for and in respect of the act of trespass or entry upon such land for the purposes aforesaid, and the further sum of

for every hare, rabbit, pheasant, partridge, grouse, black game, heath and moor game, which shall be by him there taken killed or destroyed; which said penalty or penalties shall, upon conviction of the offender or offenders, either by his her or their own confession, or by the oath or affirmation of or more credible witness or witnesses, before any Justice of the peace for the county, riding, division or place, within which the offence shall be committed, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such offender or offenders, under a warrant from the Justice so convicting as aforesaid; and for want of sufficient distress, such offender or offenders shall be committed to the

or in or for such county, riding, division, city or place, there to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding unless such penalty or penalties be sooner paid.

7. And be it further Enacted, That in case any person or persons shall enter upon any land for the purpose of pursuing, taking, killing or destroying any Game thereon, and such person or persons shall not, when required by the person or persons, body or bodies politic corporate or collegiate, entitled to the property in such Game as hereinbefore mentioned (or by the occupier or occupiers of any

such land, or by the keeper or keepers, servant or servants of such person or persons, body or bodies, or occupier or occupiers as aforesaid), forthwith quit and go off the same, it shall be lawful for such person or persons, body or bodies, occupier or occupiers, and also for his, her and their keeper and keepers, servant and servants, and also for any other person or persons, at his, her or their request, to seize and apprehend the person or persons so offending, and to convey and deliver him, her or them into the custody of a peace officer, who is hereby authorized and required to convey such offender or offenders before some Justice of the county, riding, division or place in which the offence shall have been committed, there to answer any information which may be laid against such offender or offenders for such offence; and in case the person or persons so offending shall not be so seized and apprehended as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for some Justice of the peace of the county, riding, division, city or place, in which such offence shall be committed, to receive and take an information upon oath or affirmation from any person or persons, touching the same, and thereon to issue a summons for the person or persons so offending to appear before some Justice or Justices of the peace, at such time and place as shall be expressed in such summons, to answer such complaint; and in case of his, her or their neglecting or refusing to appear to answer such summons (such summons having been legally served) it shall be lawful for the Justice or Justices then and there assembled to proceed to hear the evidence, and to determine accordingly.

8. And be it further Enacted, That if any person or persons so offending shall not forthwith (when required so to do by the person or persons, body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, entitled to the property in the Game on such land, or by the occupier or occupiers or

any such land, or by their keeper or keepers, servant or servants) give their true and proper names and places of residence, such person or persons shall, if convicted thereof before some Justice of the county, riding, division, city or place in which such offence shall be committed, forfeit and pay to the person or persons, body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, entitled as aforesaid to the property in the Game on such land, the further sum of over and above the above-mentioned penalties; to be levied, recovered, and applied in the same manner as other penalties are by this Act directed to be levied, recovered and applied.

These three Clauses, except the *hard labour* and the *seizing without warrant*, would be an improvement in the present law of trespass. But, taken into view with the rest of the Act, they are *bad*; they are unjust; they aim at the establishing and the upholding of a most odious monopoly.

9. And be it further Enacted, That if any person whatever shall go out by night for the purpose of pursuing, taking, killing, stealing or destroying Game, in any open or inclosed place, or shall by night pursue, take, kill, steal, or destroy any Game, and shall be convicted thereof before some Justice of the peace acting in and for the county, riding, division, city or place, he shall, for the first offence, be committed to the or of the county, riding, division, city or place, for the space of there to be kept to hard labour; and at the expiration of the said period, such person shall find sureties, himself or herself in pounds, and sureties in pounds each, or surety in pounds, for his or her good behaviour, and for his or her not so offending again for the space of and in case of not en-

tering into and finding such sureties, such person shall be further imprisoned and kept to hard labour until such sureties are found or entered into, or for the space of in case such sureties are not sooner found and entered into; and in case such person shall offend a second time, and shall be thereof convicted, he or she shall be committed to the or of the county, riding, division, city or place, for the space of and at the expiration of that period, shall find sureties, himself or herself in pounds, and sureties in pounds each, or

surety in pounds for his or her good behaviour, and for his or her not so offending again for the space of and such person shall be further imprisoned and kept to hard labour until such sureties are found and entered into, or for the space of in case such sureties shall not be sooner found and entered into; and in case such person shall offend a third time, he or she shall, upon conviction thereof by a jury at the quarter sessions or assizes of the county, riding, division, city or place in which the offence shall have been committed, be adjudged to be guilty of and be sentenced accordingly to the punishment of for the term of years, or to such other punishment as the court shall think fit.

This Clause does not take away the *seizing without warrant*, and, as long as that remains, there will be *bloody fights*. The present war will go on; and the poachers will finally triumph. This clause *slopes the way to the transportation*. It does not, like the present law, transport for the first offence; but, then, it does not, like the present law, require *arms* to be found in the hands of the night poacher, in order to expose him to transportation; and then, mind, the transportation cannot now take



place but from the *assizes*, whereas this clause would authorize the Justices to transport men from their *quarter-sessions*! Pretty work! *Hard labour* is, however, to be the most mild treatment that a night poacher, that a rabbit catcher, that a woodcock springer, is to have! Good God! What *fight*s there will be! Base dogs will always be found to be spies upon their neighbours for food and clothing, while those neighbours are half-starved. Such ruffians will fight for their pay and their places; and the treadmill and the hulks being before the eyes of the poacher, he will fight too. So that the war will be more terrible than ever. More blood will flow, and more rates will be to be paid for the support of poachers in gaol, and for that of their wives and children out of gaol.

Mark the "*equal laws*" again. I who have a *small* estate, am not to *let* my game, I am not to *sell* it, I am not to *permit my friends* to come to kill or pursue it on my own land, I am not to set *snares* for it; in short, it is to be of *no use to me*. But (now mark the "*equal laws*." ) I am to pay a part of the expense of *imprisoning, keeping in prison, and transporting* men, and a part of the expense of *keeping their families*, if such men be poachers; that is to say, if they destroy, or take, *the game* contrary to the interests of those who have *great estates*! In a word, I am to help pay for the protection of the game of others, and am to have no enjoyment even of my own game, though it is now to be called *my property*! O, brave "*equal laws*!" There is nothing like this in any other country. If we be not grate-

ful to Mr. Frederick Robinson's Parliament for this, what sad dogs we must be!

10. And be it further Enacted, That all persons being seised of, or lawfully entitled in possession to, <sup>acres of land lying altogether and being contiguous to each other, may, by writing under their hands and seals, authorize and appoint</sup> or more Gamekeeper or Gamekeepers to act within their own lands; and all lords and ladies of manors, lordships or royalties, may, by writing under their hands and seals, authorize or more Gamekeeper or Gamekeepers to act, and to take, kill or destroy Game within their own lands, and also within the uninclosed common and waste lands within such manor, lordship or royalty: Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to authorize any Gamekeeper to pursue, take, kill or destroy any Game beyond the limits of the land, manor, lordship or royalty to or within which he may be appointed by virtue of such authority as aforesaid, nor unless he shall take out a Gamekeeper's game certificate for the current year.

11. And be it further Enacted, That no person, except a Gamekeeper appointed by any person entitled under the provisions of this Act to make such appointment, shall keep or use any snare, net or other engine to take, kill or destroy Game, except a gun; and if any person shall be convicted of so doing, such person not being a Gamekeeper duly appointed as aforesaid, upon confession or upon the oath of or more credible witness or witnesses, by any Justice of the peace for the county, riding, division, city or place within which such offender shall be or reside, such person shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding <sup>to be levied, recovered and</sup> applied in manner hereinafter mentioned; and it shall be lawful for any person seised of, or lawfully en-

titled in possession to, any land, or any lord or lady of any manor, lordship, or royalty, or any Gamekeeper appointed by any person entitled under the provisions of this Act to grant such appointment, to seize and take away any snare, net or other engine to take, kill or destroy Game, except a gun, from any person so having or using any snare, net or other engine, except a gun, upon the land or within the manor lordship or royalty, of or to which such person lord or lady shall be seised or lawfully entitled in possession, or to or within which such Gamekeeper may be appointed to act as aforesaid, and to keep or destroy the same, as to him or them shall seem meet.

"*Equal laws*" again! We shall have enough to do to make ballads and to sing about these "*equal laws*." So! nobody but owners of a tract of land is to appoint a gamekeeper; and nobody but a gamekeeper is to keep, or use, snares or traps! Bravo! Then, the big landlords will be the exclusive poachers! None but my Lord Snipe and 'Squire Widgeon will be able to set a wire in future. A game-keeper will mean a fellow authorized to catch game in all sorts of ways; by the feet, by the neck, by the hams, round the middle, in a net, in a bag, in a trap, in a hutch, in a gin. O lord! we shall never cease to laugh, if this Bill should become a law; and, God knows, there it is on the table of Mr. Frederick Robinson's Parliament, which is concocting laws for a "*joyous country, smiling in plenty*." The short word of these two clauses is this: "*Nobody but the nobility, gentry and clergy shall, in future, have the benefit of keeping and using, wires, springes, nets, and traps*." That is the short word of these clauses; and I congratulate the Lord Johns

upon it with all my heart. Please God I will ride up to their houses and ask them to *sell me* a wired hare, or a woodcock caught by the legs. The carter-boys must now leave off their springing work: the young Lords and 'Squires will now have a monopoly of that generous pursuit.

This is hard twisting to get at a little ready money. Trifling as this thing may appear, childish as it may seem, it will produce a complete revolution, or, rather, it will complete the revolution in the minds of the people, as far as relates to the nobility and gentry, who will now be the only *wirers* in the kingdom.

But what is to become of those farmers, who have leases of lands on which are great numbers of rabbits? These farmers cannot appoint gamekeepers; they cannot, therefore, use traps or snares; they must, then, be totally ruined. I venture to say, that, in and on the skirts of the forests in SUSSEX, which extend about sixty miles, from near RYE to BLACK DOWN HILL, there are a thousand farmers, great and small, the whole of whom would be completely ruined, if this Bill were to become a law. Rabbits are the great stock of the country. They form, in many cases, more than the half of the produce of the farm. Traps are constantly set for them. It would not pay to take them in any other way. There are, perhaps, two traps to a field, throughout the whole of this great tract of country. The rabbits are sold by the farmers, or consumed in house. In hundreds of farm-houses, the rabbits make more than a half of the meat that is consumed. This is the case in



hundreds and hundreds of farm-houses. The rabbits yield a part of the farmer's income, and, by killing them, he keeps them sufficiently down to prevent any injury to his corn crops. What, then, will *the House*, the great and wise House, Mr. Frederick Robinson's House, violate the farmer's lease, take away his right in the rabbits and give it to the landlord, and, at the same time, send the former to the Tread-mill if he continue to set traps in order to preserve his corn? Will Mr. Frederick Robinson's famous House do this? —LET IT!

Yet, it must do this, or nothing effectual will be done to *get money into the pockets of the landlords*; and that is evidently the main thing.

12. And be it further Enacted, That, from and after the passing of this Act, no person (except as hereinafter excepted) shall buy or sell, or otherwise deal in, Game, unless such person shall have previously obtained a licence so to do, in manner hereinafter directed; and if any person (except as hereinafter excepted) shall buy or sell, or otherwise deal in, Game, not having previously taken out such licence, such person shall forfeit and pay, for every head of Game so purchased or sold, any sum not exceeding

13. And be it further Enacted, That it shall be lawful for any or more Justices of the peace, acting in and for the county, riding, division, city or place, in which the party or parties applying for a licence to buy and sell Game shall reside, assembled at a sessions of the peace, to be holden in the month of (of the holding of which sessions for such purpose, previous notice shall be given to all the Justices acting and residing within the said limits) from time to time, when

and as they shall see fit, to grant to any person or persons (such person or persons being a householder or householders, and not being an innkeeper or innkeepers, tavern keeper or tavern keepers, victualler or victuallers, owner or driver, owners or drivers, of any stage coach, caravan, waggon, van or other public conveyance, higgler or higglers, carrier or carriers, or in the employment of any of the above described persons, and not being a mail-guard or mail-coachman, or mail-guards or mail-coachmen) a licence (such licence to be signed by at least of the Justices present at such sessions) empowering the person or persons to whom the same shall be so granted, for the space of next ensuing the time at which the same shall be granted, to buy Game of or from any person entitled to the property in Game under the provisions of this Act and who shall have obtained a Game certificate for the year then current, or of any person or persons being licensed to sell Game by virtue of this Act, and to sell Game so bought as aforesaid; and for every such licence the sum of and no more, shall be paid and payable to the clerk of the said Justices, for his trouble in filling up such licence; and every such licence shall expire and determine at the end of from the time at which the same shall be granted, and shall be in the form prescribed by the Schedule to this Act annexed (marked A.) and every person to whom such licence shall be granted, shall, upon such licence being granted, enter into a Recognizance to the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, in the sum of with sufficient sureties, in the sum of each, which Recognizance with the condition thereof, shall be in the form prescribed by the Schedule to this Act annexed (marked B.) and such Recognizance shall be acknowledged in the presence of, and signed by, at the least of such Justices present at such sessions, and the

same with the condition thereof, fairly written or printed, shall forthwith, or at the general or quarter sessions, after granting such licence, be sent or returned to the clerk of the peace or person acting as such, for the county, riding, division, city, town or place wherein such licence shall be granted, to be by the said clerk of the peace, or person acting as such, duly entered or filed amongst the records of the sessions of the peace; and if any such licence shall be granted without such recognizance being taken or entered into, or if any such licensed person shall, at any time before the expiration of such licence, become or be a tavern-keeper, innkeeper or victualler, or owner or driver of any stage coach, caravan, waggon, van or other public conveyance, carrier or higgler, or be in the employment of any of the above-mentioned persons, or become a mail-guard or mail-coachman, then and thenceforth such licence shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

14. And be it further Enacted, That from and after the day of            no person entitled to the property in Game under the provisions of this Act, and having taken out a Game certificate for the current year, shall be subject to any penalty or forfeiture for or by reason of his or her selling, or offering for sale, any Game to any person or persons so licensed as aforesaid, and from and after the            day of            no person whatever shall be subject to any penalty or forfeiture for or by reason of his or her buying any Game of or from any person or persons being so licensed as aforesaid, or for or by reason of having in his or her shop, house or possession any Game which he or she shall have purchased from any person or persons so licensed as aforesaid.

15. And be it further Enacted, That from and after the            day of            no person or persons being so licensed as aforesaid, shall, whilst such

licence shall be in force, be subject to any penalty or forfeiture for or by reason of his, her or their buying any Game of or from any person entitled to the property in Game under the provisions of this Act, and who shall have taken out a Game certificate for the current year, or of or from any person or persons being so licensed as aforesaid, or for or by reason of his, her or their selling or offering to sale, or having in his, her or their shop, house or possession, any Game, which he, she or they shall have bought of or from any person who shall be entitled to the property in Game under the provisions of this Act, and shall have taken out a Game certificate for the current year, or of or from any person or persons being so licensed as aforesaid; Provided always, That if, upon information before any Justice of the peace of the county, riding, division, city or place, in which any licensed person shall be or reside, against such licensed person for having Game, unlawfully, in his or her possession, such licensed person shall not shew to the satisfaction of the said Justice, that any Game proved to have been in his or her possession, was purchased or procured or received by him or her from some person or persons being so licensed as aforesaid, or of or from some person entitled to the property in Game under the provisions of this Act and who shall have taken out a Game certificate for the current year, or otherwise account to the satisfaction of the said Justice for the possession of such Game, the licence granted to such person shall thereupon be, and be adjudged to be, null and void, and the recognizance entered into by such person shall thereupon be, and be adjudged to be, forfeited, and such person shall forfeit and pay, for every head of Game so proved to have been in his or her possession and not accounted for to the satisfaction of the said Justice, the sum of            together with the costs and expenses attending such conviction; and such penalty shall, when re-



covered, be paid, one to the informer (whether such informer shall be the person actually buying or selling, or otherwise dealing in, such Game, or otherwise) and the other to the poor of the parish within which such offence shall be committed.

16. And be it further Enacted, That it shall be lawful for any Justice of the peace for the county, riding, division, city or place where the person or persons or premises proposed to be searched shall be or be situated, upon information made before such Justice upon oath or affirmation, that there is reason to believe or suspect that any such licensed person or persons hath or have in his, her or their possession, or in any dwelling-house, shop, outhouse, yard, garden or premises belonging to such licensed person or persons, or where such licensed person or persons shall be or reside, any Game unlawfully purchased, procured or received by such licensed person or persons, by warrant under his hand and seal, to cause such licensed person or persons, or such dwelling-house, shop, outhouse, yard, garden or premises to be searched, and if upon such search any Game shall be found in the possession of such licensed person or persons, or in such dwelling-house, shop, outhouse, yard, garden or premises, to cause such Game to be seized, and such licensed person or persons to be brought before some Justice of the peace having jurisdiction, in order to answer for the possession of such Game, in manner hereinbefore directed.

Here we see how the ingenious author has taxed his intellectual faculties to prevent any body but the big landlords from selling game to the *dealers*. What a neat set of contrivances to secure all the pennies that the snipes and widgeons may bring in! Here is food for everlasting laughter. We

shall have it in comedies and farces.

17. And be it further Enacted, That no person appointed a Gamekeeper, under the provisions of this Act, shall sell or buy any Game to or from any person or persons whatever, whether licensed or not, without the written authority of the person or persons appointing him to act as Gamekeeper; and if any such Gamekeeper shall buy or sell any Game, not being so authorized, he shall forfeit and pay for every head of Game so bought or sold, the sum of

Oh, ho! So the *gamekeeper* may deal in game! To be sure he will. He will have a *shop*, to be sure, in some part of the *Norman's* mansion. We shall see *signs* hung out, as at pot-houses. There will be my Lord Snipe's shop underselling Sir Jolterhead Widgeon's shop; and there will be the Reverend Gentlemen all with a right to trade. It will be a glorious time for us all. But, really, Mr. Frederick Robinson, while you are so *cheered* for your new measures of *free trade*, is it not a little odd that this trade in game should be proposed to be made so complete a monopoly? Why not be for free trade here too?

18. And be it further Enacted, That no innkeeper, tavern keeper, victualler, or owner or driver of any stage coach or cart, caravan, waggon, van, or other public conveyance, higgler or carrier, or in the employ of any of the above described persons, or a mail-guard or mail-coachman, shall buy or sell, or otherwise deal in, Game; and if any such person shall buy or sell, or otherwise deal in, Game, such person shall forfeit and pay, for the act of buying or selling, or otherwise dealing in, Game as aforesaid, the sum of or such person shall forfeit and pay the sum

of for every head of Game so bought or sold, at the discretion of the Justice before whom the information shall be heard and determined; and such penalty shall, when recovered, be paid, one to the informer (whether such informer shall be the person actually buying or selling, or otherwise dealing in, such Game, or otherwise) and the other

to the poor of the parish within which such offence shall be committed: Provided always, That any person or persons who shall have bought or sold, or otherwise dealt in, such Game, and who shall give information thereof within months after the fact committed, shall be exempted from the penalty by this Act imposed on persons buying or selling, or otherwise dealing in, Game as aforesaid: Provided always, That no innkeeper, tavern keeper or victualler, shall be liable to any penalty by this Act imposed on the sale of Game, by reason only of his or her selling, offering or exposing for sale, within his or her tavern, inn or victualling house, any Game to be consumed within such inn, tavern or victualling house; provided that such Game shall have been purchased by such innkeeper, tavern keeper or victualler, from some person or persons being so licensed as aforesaid, or from some person or persons entitled under the provisions of this Act to property in Game, and who shall have taken out a Game certificate for the current year.

So! how afraid they are of *smuggling*! The persons here excepted, are the very persons to deal in game. But, only think of prohibiting *higglers* from dealing in *rabbits*! Who *else* is to deal in them? How do they get to London from the forests in Sussex? By the means of men, who go from farm-house to farm-house, and purchase them. These are *higglers*; and, if you take these out of the trade, how are the *rabbits* to be collected and conveyed?

Put the whole of the game together, even according to the new list, and the rabbits make, as to weight, *nineteen-twentieths of the whole*. Look at the markets; look at the poulterers' shops; look at the farmers' and tradesmen's tables in the country. What, then, will Mr. Frederick Robinson's Parliament not suffer any one to buy or sell a rabbit, unless of or to a *licensed* person? And will it not suffer *higglers* to deal in rabbits? Brave Parliament, then, say I!

But, what will Mr. Frederick Robinson's joy-producing Parliament do about *tame* rabbits? I am a little interested here personally, being a keeper of rabbits. *I cannot sell my rabbits*, because I am not *seised of*, or *entitled in possession to*, the land on which my rabbits are found. Consequently no one dares buy them of me. Now, a large part of the rabbits that are eaten in London are *tame rabbits*. What will be done about these? Mind, too, that I must *take out a game certificate*, or else, *I dare not kill my rabbits*. What a pretty rumpus amongst the innumerable rabbit-breeders in and round London!

The remainder of the Clauses, which I shall insert, together with the Schedules, are of a more common-place character; but they, too, will be worthy of remark another time. I shall insert them, in order that we may have *the whole of this attempt* safely upon record. It is a thing that we shall have to recur to again and again.

19. And be it further Enacted, That all penalties inflicted or imposed by this Act, (the manner of levying and recovering whereof is not hereby particularly directed) may, in case of nonpayment thereof, be recovered in a summary way, by the order and adjudication of some Justice of the



peace of the county, riding, division, city or place, on complaint to him or them for that purpose exhibited; and afterwards be levied, as well as the costs of such proceedings on non-payment, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender or respective offenders, or person or persons liable to pay the same, by warrant under the hand and seal of such Justice, who is hereby authorized and required to summon and examine any witness or witnesses upon oath, of and concerning such offences matters and things, and hear and determine the same; and the overplus (if any) of the money raised or recovered, after discharging the penalty or forfeiture for which such warrant shall be issued, and the costs and expenses of recovering and levying the same, shall be rendered to the owner or owners of the goods and chattels so seized and distrained; all which penalties or forfeitures, not herein directed to be otherwise applied, shall be paid, one to the informer, and the other to the poor of the parish within which the offence for which such penalty shall be inflicted shall be committed; and it shall be lawful for the said Justice to order the offender or offenders so convicted, to be detained in safe custody until return can be conveniently made to such warrant or warrants of distress, unless the said offender or offenders shall give sufficient security, to the satisfaction of such Justice, for his, her or their appearance before some Justice, on such day or days as shall be appointed for the return of such warrant or warrants of distress, and which security the said Justice is hereby empowered to take by way of recognizance or otherwise; but if, upon the return of such warrant or warrants, it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereupon to levy the said penalty or forfeiture and such costs as aforesaid, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, then it shall be lawful for such Justice, and he is hereby empowered and required, by warrant or warrants

under his hand and seal, to commit such offender or offenders to any or within such county, riding, division, city, or place, there to remain without bail or mainprize for any time not exceeding or until such offender or offenders shall have fully paid such penalty or forfeiture, and all costs and charges attending such proceedings as aforesaid, to be ascertained by such Justice, or shall otherwise be discharged by due course of law.

20. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where cognizance is given to any Justice of the peace by this Act, it shall and may be lawful to and for such Justice of the peace to administer an oath to any person for his or their more certain information in the matter then depending; and if any person or persons shall, upon his, her or their examination of oath before any Justice, wilfully and corruptly give false evidence, such person so offending and being thereon duly convicted, shall be and is hereby declared to be subject and liable to such pains and penalties as by any law in force and effect persons convicted of wilful and corrupt are subject and liable to.

21. Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That any body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, or any other person or persons whomsoever, thinking himself, herself or themselves aggrieved by the order or determination of any Justice or Justices of the peace in pursuance of this Act, by which order or determination such body or bodies, or person or persons, shall become liable to the payment of any pecuniary penalty, may, within after the cause of complaint shall have arisen, appeal to the Justices at any general or quarter sessions of the peace to be holden in the county, riding, division, city, or place, the person or persons appealing, having first given at least clear days notice of such appeal, and of the nature and matter thereof, to the person or persons appealed against, as the case

may be, and forthwith after such notice, entering into a recognizance before some Justice or Justices of the peace, with sufficient sureties, conditioned to try such Appeal, and to abide the order and award of the said court thereon; and the said Justice or Justices upon due proof of such notice, and recognizance having been given and entered into, shall, in a summary way, hear and determine such complaint at such general quarter sessions of the peace; or if he or they think proper, may adjourn the hearing thereof to the general or quarter sessions of the peace, to be held for the county, riding, division, city or place in which the cause of complaint shall have arisen; and shall and may also award such costs to either of the parties, as they shall judge reasonable and proper; and all such determinations of the said Justices shall be final, binding and conclusive upon all parties, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

22. And be it further Enacted, That if any person or persons shall be summoned as a witness or witnesses, to give evidence before any Justice or Justices of the peace, touching any of the matters contained in any information or complaint for any offence against this Act, either on the part of the prosecutor or of the person or persons accused, and shall neglect or refuse to appear at the time and place for that purpose appointed, after having been paid or tendered a reasonable sum for his, her or their costs and expenses, without a reasonable excuse for his, her or their neglect or refusal (such excuse to be allowed by such Justice or Justices); or appearing, shall refuse to be examined on oath or affirmation (as the case may be) and to give evidence before such Justice or Justices, such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of        to be levied and recovered in manner by this Act directed.

23. And be it further Enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be deemed or construed to extend, to repeal any former

Act or Acts of Parliament, relating to the Preservation, or to the Sale or Purchase, of Game; save and except so much and such parts thereof as are by this Act expressly varied, altered or repealed.

24. And be it further Enacted, That no order, judgment or other proceeding made, touching or concerning the conviction of any offender or offenders against this Act, shall be quashed or vacated for want of form only, or be removed by writ of Certiorari, or by any other writ or process whatsoever, into any of His Majesty's courts of record at Westminster, any law, statute or usage to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding, unless the party or parties against whom such conviction shall be made, shall, before the allowance of such Certiorari or other writ or process, become bound to the person or persons prosecuting the same, in the sum of        pounds with sufficient sureties, with condition to pay unto the prosecutor or prosecutors within        after such conviction confirmed, or a *Procedendo* granted, their full costs and charges (to be ascertained upon oath) and to prosecute such suit with effect, and to pay the penalties due for such conviction; and in default of entering into such bond or security, it shall be lawful for the said Justice or Justices, or others, to proceed for the due execution of such conviction, in such manner as if no Certiorari had been awarded.

25. Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall affect, or be construed to injure or affect, the rights now possessed, by law, by lords and ladies of manors, lordships or royalties, or the rights of owners of free warren or free chase, other than and except such rights as are hereinbefore mentioned, or intended to be affected.

26. And be it further Enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend to those parts of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain*, called *Scotland* and *Ireland*.



## SCHEDULE (A.) FORM OF LICENCE.

AT a Sessions of Justices of the peace acting in and for [as the case may be] in the county of holden at on the day of We, being Justices acting in and for the said assembled at the said sessions, DO hereby authorize and empower A. B. of [insert name and residence and other necessary description; or, C. D. and E. F. being partners] being a householder, and not being an innkeeper, tavern-keeper, victualler, owner or driver of any stage coach, caravan, waggon, van or other public conveyance, higgler or carrier, or in the employment of any of the above described persons, or a mail-guard, or mail-coachman, for the space of next ensuing the date hereof, and no longer, to buy Game of or from any person or persons being licensed to sell Game, or of or from any person entitled to the property in Game under an Act passed in the year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled, an Act [insert the Title of this Act] and who shall have taken out a Game certificate for the current year, and to sell Game so purchased. This licence expires and determines at the expiration of from this day of (Signed)

## SCHEDULE (B.) FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE.

AT a Sessions of Justices of the peace, acting in and for [as the case may be] in the county of on the day of J. S. of [insert here name, residence, and other necessary description of the person applying for licence] Acknowledges [himself] to be indebted to our Sovereign Lord the King, in the sum of pounds, and E. F. of and G. H. of respectively acknowledge themselves to be indebted to our Sovereign Lord he King, in the sum of

pounds each, to be levied upon their several goods and chattels, lands and tenements, by way of Recognizance, to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors; Upon condition that, for and during the continuance of a Licence to buy and sell Game, under certain restrictions, for from the date hereof, granted to the said J. S. the said J. S. be not a tavern-keeper, innkeeper or victualler, or proprietor or owner or driver of any stage coach, waggon, caravan, van or other public conveyance, higgler or carrier, or in the employment of any of the above described persons, or a mail-guard or mail-coachman, and do not buy or procure or receive for sale, any hare, pheasant, partridge, moor, heath game or grouse, of or from any person or persons whatever, except such as shall be licensed to sell Game, or as shall be entitled to the property in Game under an Act passed in the year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled, an Act [insert the Title of this Act] and who shall have taken out a Game certificate for the current year, and do not sell or expose or offer for sale, any hare, pheasant, partridge, moor, heath game or grouse, except such as shall have been bought or procured, or received, of or from some person or persons being licensed to sell Game, or as shall be entitled to the property in Game as aforesaid, and who shall have taken out a Game certificate as aforesaid; then this Recognizance to be void, or else to remain in full force.

There, then, we have the whole of the scheme; and such a scheme never before, I am very sure, entered into the mind of mortal man. It surpasses any thing that I ever saw or heard of. But, not a word will I utter in the way of petition against it; for, above all things in the world, I wish it to pass! Indeed, pass it must, or what will be the situation of the author of it? If I were, after such a deal of

preparation and of talk, to propose a measure with so much confidence, and to go so far as to get my proposal *printed*; if, after all this, I were to see my proposition rejected, and, particularly, if I were to see people *shake their heads* and *shrug up their shoulders* at it, how should I be able to look folks in the face? Oh, no! "Perish, rather, the town and the suburbs!" as Doctor Sangrado said in the case of his book. To *throw out* the Bill will not be to *get rid* of it; for here it is *upon record*. Nothing can *rub it out* of this Register. It must remain; pass or pass not, here it is; and Mr. STUART WORTLEY will live in history as the *author of it*. If it become a law, we shall hear and see enough of it; but, if it do not become a law, we ought to take some method of causing it to be read by every person in the country. A little book may be made of it for the "*national schools*." JOSHUA WATSON, wine and brandy and gin merchant, Treasurer of the School Society, might be applied to for his aid in circulating a "*tract*." The dear children will so delight in reading about *rabbits and snipes and widgeons*, and about *springs and traps*. It will form such a nice little rural composition.

Well, Mr. WORTLEY, I wish you great luck with it, with all my heart; and so, for the present, I bid you farewell.

WM. COBBETT.

TO THE  
CHANCELLOR  
OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Kensington, 10th March, 1824.

SIR,

MORE "*proofs*" of the *truth* of your assertion about "*the joyous*

"country, smiling in *plenty*, a "*contented, happy, united*, and "*grateful people*." You shall not hear the last of this presently. Here are more "*proofs*" of the truth of what you said. Here is (from the Bolton newspaper) a Petition to the *Lords of that very Treasury*, of which you are head man; or, at least, head talker, "*Over-Production*" being the head man. Here is a petition from "*distressed manufacturers*!" All your *sarrago*: the *whole* of it: every bragging word: all was *false*! The proof of the falsehood will come out bit by bit; and here is one bit now tossed down under your nose. The jolterheads are in a fine plight: if wheat be cheap, they get no rents: if dear enough to get them rents, they must sally forth to keep down the manufacturing "*loyalists*." Mr. ELLMAN, jun. tells you, that, as long as you give him *high prices* he will be loyal; and these Bolton heroes say, that their loyalty requires *low prices* to keep it alive. However, here is enough for the present. Take the *Memorial*, (not *Petition*, I see,) and keep it as a proof of your veracity. WM. COBBETT.

The Memorial of the Hand-Loom Cotton Weavers of Bolton-le-Moors, convened by Public Advertisement,

Humbly Showeth,

That whilst it is stated in His Majesty's recent and most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, that an increasing activity pervades almost every branch of British manufactures, — whilst agriculture is reviving from the depression under which it has laboured, it is with unfeigned sorrow that your Memorialists have to approach your Lordships with complaints of their general conditions, forming a striking, and a melancholy and solitary exception and contrast to this cheerful



picture of national domestic prosperity.

That whilst the importation and consumption of raw cotton has long been progressively increasing, and has, during the year last past, swollen to a sum total never known before;—whilst the foreign demand for British manufactured Cotton goods has also been regularly progressive, and no excuse is to be found on the score of declining markets, the price or rates paid to your Memorialists for weaving *were never in such a state of depression.*

That as the great bulk of the operative Cotton Weavers of Bolton-le-Moors, were not able during the period when agricultural products were at the lowest point of depreciation, to supply the moderate wants of their families with plenty of the coarsest food, it must inevitably have resulted, that the recent increase of price of the necessaries of life, which has afforded efficient relief to the agricultural interest, has grievously increased the privations and the sufferings of your Memorialists and their families.

Your distressed and desponding supplicants respectfully remind your Lordships that, in better times, *none were more loyal* than the Weavers of Lancashire; that in the hour of peril, they went forth as soldiers and as sailors; have *bravely fought*, and *freely bled*, and by their valour contributed to carry *the glory of their King and Country to its present state of lustre*; and they have found, instead of that liberal remuneration for their labour at the loom, of which the return of peace held forth a flattering prospect, an incessant falling off in their wages, and a never-ceasing diminution of their household resources; your Memorialists, with great deference, appeal to your Lordships, and, *submissively* presume to ask, if at a period when husbandry-labourers, in the flower of their days, and blessed with health and strength, are, from want of remunerating labour, driven in crowds to the work-house as a place of refuge, the addition of four or five hundred thousand

hand-loom Cotton Weavers, as competitors, could fail fearfully to increase the mass, and reduce almost to nothing, the price of labour.

Your Memorialists *respectfully implore* your Lordships to take into your serious consideration the tremendous evils they have suffered from the Power-loom system of weaving; how very few are the individuals who profit by that system; the awful train of public disasters and private misery, of which it has been the prolific parent;—that those Power-looms produce neither soldiers nor sailors to fight the battles of the country; but as the absorbers of profitable manual labour, are eminently injurious to the agricultural interest, by diminishing the consumption of agricultural products; and that they menace with utter ruin and desolation the resources whence nearly half a million of families belonging to the Hand-loom Weavers might derive a plenteous support.

Upon a calm and elaborate examination of the sources of their present gloomy situation, your Memorialists distinctly trace, as one of its first great and influential causes, that destructive competition amongst Manufacturers, who have competed to undersell each other by arbitrary deductions made from the wages of the operative weavers; from which unwise and improvident system, a great number of once opulent Manufacturers have become, and are liable to become, bankrupts; that the sacrifice wrung from the ill-requited toil of the weaver, has been and is prodigally given, without any fair equivalent, to foreigners, and has helped to fill foreign exchequers; that many of the poor and oppressed operative weavers have been, are, and are likely to be, in increased multitudes, as a resource against starvation, compelled to apply to their respective parishes for relief; hence it inevitably follows, that the proprietors of houses and lands are the ultimate sufferers, and are made to contribute towards that deficiency of wages which barely enables the wretch-

ed weaver to sustain his embittered and cheerless existence.

That so complicated are the roots of the evil by which they are oppressed, your Memorialists scarcely know for what specific relief to pray your Lordships; but as a preliminary measure, your Memorialists respectfully ask your Lordships to receive a deputation from their collective body, and allow them an opportunity of stating more in detail their grievances, to which no limits can be assigned; because in almost every advance of the price of cotton yarn, the Manufacturer, to prevent the fair and natural result—a corresponding advance of price in the markets—have immediately had recourse to their old expedient, *of making an arbitrary deduction in the price of weaving.*

Your Memorialists might have petitioned both Houses of Parliament, and prayed to have been heard by their counsel and witnesses, in support of these allegations; but, that their *general poverty is so extreme*, it is not practicable for them to raise funds to defray the incidental expenses; and, if a parliamentary examination of Manufacturers and Weavers should be deemed expedient, that your Lordships will humanely allow your Memorialists funds to send up witnesses, that they may not again suffer unmerited disgrace by false, exaggerated, or *ex parte* statements.

As the most efficient remedy for these evils, your Memorialists contemplate a *minimum* for the regulation of wages; and, to prevent, as far as possible, the exportation of Cotton goods being diminished, and that multiplication of the number of Power-looms ensuing, which might result from increased wages being paid to the Hand-loom Weaver, your Memorialists, with humility, suggest the moral justice and political expediency of imposing a tax upon Cotton goods produced by the Power-loom, at least equal to two-thirds of the difference in the cost of weaving Cotton goods between the Hand-loom and the Power-loom, and the appli-

cation of the net proceeds of that tax, as a bonus to be paid to the exporters of Cotton goods manufactured by Hand-looms, in order to bring the two systems nearer on a level, and protect the greater interest—that of the Hand-loom weavers.

Your Memorialists, deeply impressed with sorrowful recollections, remind your Lordships of that rustic prosperity which many of the elderly enjoyed, when, as master weavers, resident in villages and hamlets, they ranked amongst the most substantial and prosperous yeomanry of the county; when they reared their children in a respectable and religious manner, under their own eye, and far removed from the demoralizing pollutions of large towns. Into those towns, the adverse causes recited soon drove them, and their wages sinking gradually, they have had the misery to behold, without the power to remedy—their progeny more or less demoralized by a promiscuous and unavoidable intercourse with children less carefully reared.

Your Memorialists have also to denounce the unexampled depreciation of wages, under which they are suffering, as a prolific source of *juvenile crime* in these districts; for the Master Weavers in those parts, most are in the habit of taking parish apprentices, being unable to give them a sufficiency of good and wholesome food in return for moderate labour; their apprentices *are too often so excessively worked, and immoderately beaten, and so ill fed, that they elope and take to bad courses*, thinking, perhaps, any risk of punishment preferable to the endurance of the miseries attached to their wretched servitude.

Lastly, your Memorialists very respectfully state, how greatly the revenue suffers by so large a body of workpeople having so little money to expend; and with deference remark, that were the same oppressive system to be extended to all other artisans and mechanics in BOLTON, the consequences would immediately be felt so heavily by agriculturalists and tradesmen, that it would be found



impossible for them, except by the sacrifice of capital, to pay rent and taxes.

Your Memorialists, therefore, humbly lay their *deplorable condition* before your Lordships, and if your beneficence deigns to afford them such redress and protection as in your wisdom may appear just and reasonable, you will cheer many thousands of desponding hearts. Earnestly imploring an early consideration of their case,

Your Memorialists, as in duty bound,  
Will ever pray, &c.

### STRAW BONNETS.

SIR, To Mr. Cobbett.

I HEAR the Society of Arts has received, at least, twenty claims for the Premium No. 241\*, offered "for a hat or bonnet made from indigenous British grass, that shall be equally good, in texture and colour, as those imported from Leghorn. The Silver Medal, or fifteen guineas."

The claimants are spread over the United Kingdom; Ireland and Scotland having competed with the neighbouring counties in England. One claimant, I understand, states, that but for the discovery made by you, last year, to the Society, for which, most of your readers will recollect, you were presented with a Medal by the Society,—the women and girls now employed *in the claimant's service*, upon British Grass Bonnets, amounting to 1500 women and girls, would have been thrown out of employ.

You may now safely congratulate the public on the timely publication of this discovery in your COTTAGE ECONOMY; as by that means, an entire season has been saved to the industrious persons engaged in this manufacture, which may now be expected to be

exposed for sale, in our most respectable shops, in the course of the ensuing summer.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, A. B.

I have reason to believe, that the facts stated in the above letter are perfectly correct. But, this is a *mere beginning* of the thing. It will become an immense branch of manufacture, and that, too, of the greatest benefit to the people at large, whom it will feed, clothe, and comfort, and not make the slaves of a set of greedy and insolent and basely persecuting Lords of the Loom and of the Anvil. There are thousands and thousands of wretches, who wish this great national good *not to be accomplished*, and this, too, because I *must have* the merit of it. Amongst these monsters are those who *deal in the London Press*, who are, without any exception, the vilest miscreants on earth. More than a half of them are real *bona fide* Jews and Jewesses. What would I give if I could drag out, in their proper persons, and exhibit in some field near London, the whole of this tag-rag crew all in one rabble! The wretches do great mischief; but, less than they did. The people know them better than they did.

### "PRACTICAL BOTANISTS."

I CAN tell Messrs. SWEET and COLVILLE, that I have by no means *done* with them, and with the jury and the famous witnesses to character. That trial presents us with something which we have not witnessed in England for *more than half a century*. I have used my best endeavours to come at fuller information than I possessed

before; and this I will lay before my readers next week if possible. In the meanwhile, let me remark upon the conduct of the *base London press*, as connected with this matter. There was a *public examination at Bow-street*, when *Sweet was committed*. Not one word of it appeared in the newspapers! But, observe, when *CAPT. HOOK'S PRIVATE examination* took place, it was *in all the papers!* What, then, *kept Sweet's examination out?* Did all the newspapers so feel for him? Had they all so much fellow-feeling for this "great *Practical Botanist*"? I fancy *Sweet's friends* must have been more skilled in *palmistry* than in *Botany*, or the examination at *Bow-street* would have appeared. —I shall return to this subject, and shall endeavour to do it justice before I have done with it. —*Sweet's witnesses to character* ought to be put safely upon record.

### TURNIP AND MANGEL WURZEL SEED.

I HAVE some Swedish Turnip Seed, sowed under my own direction, and from plants of my own selecting, in Hampshire. I will pledge myself for its being as good as it can possibly be. I have some Mangel Wurzel Seed, grown by a man on whom I can place perfect reliance; I sell the former at fifteen-pence a pound for any quantity under ten pounds, and at a shilling a pound for any larger quantity. The Mangel Wurzel Seed at eighteen-pence a pound for ten pounds, or any quantity above it; and two shillings a pound for any quantity smaller

than ten pounds. If I send to the Country, I shall send in linen bags, besides a bag of paper. The linen bags will be sewed up; and I shall charge nothing for the bags or for the booking at the coach-office.

### MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 28th Feb.

Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat .....	64	7
Rye .....	41	10
Barley .....	36	7
Oats .....	25	7
Beans .....	41	11
Peas .....	40	8

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 28th Feb.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	Average,	s.	d.
Wheat... 6,980 for 23,841	18	2		68	3	
Barley 5,066 ... 9,963	10	6		39	4	
Oats... 15,462 ... 21,118	6	9		27	3	
Rye ... 20 ... 45	2	0		44	1	
Beans ... 2,119 ... 4,322	16	8		40	9	
Peas... 1,406 ... 2,664	2	5		41	0	

Friday, March 5.—The arrivals of Grain this week are only moderate, chiefly owing to boisterous weather. Wheat fully supports the terms quoted on Monday last. Barley is unaltered. Beans and Peas are inquired after at Monday's quotations. There has been a dull trade for Oats to-day, but the prices of the beginning of this week are maintained.

Monday, March 8.—The arrivals of last week were considerable, but this morning there are only moderate quantities of Corn from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, with not many vessels from distant ports. The quality of Wheat is damp, and sales are consequently heavy, so that the trade is reported hadly so good as this day se'nnight.



Barley is very dull, and 1s. per quarter cheaper. Beans sell heavily, and they are rather lower. Boiling and White Peas are reduced 1s. per quarter. Grey Peas support last quotations. Oats are nearly in a stagnant state, owing to the large quantity that came in last week, and sales could not be made without submitting to a decline of 1s. per quarter, and many parcels are left on hand. The Flour trade is extremely heavy.

*Prices on board Ship as under.*

Wheat, red, (old) . . . .	66s. to 73s.
— white, (old) . . . .	52s. — 80s.
— red, (new) . . . .	48s. — 54s.
— fine . . . . .	56s. — 60s.
— superfine . . . . .	62s. — 67s.
— white, (new) . . . .	54s. — 56s.
— fine . . . . .	58s. — 65s.
— superfine . . . . .	69s. — 72s.
Flour, per sack . . . .	60s. — 65s.
— Seconds . . . . .	58s. — 62s.
— North Country . . .	50s. — 54s.

Monday, March 8.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 1367 firkins of Butter, and 1103 bales of Bacon. No arrivals of Foreign Butter. The Butter market continues steady; the demand improving. Bacon is in good demand, at 1s. to 2s. per cwt. advance.

*City, 10 March 1824.*

### BACON.

It is a curious fact, that the retail price of Bacon is now the same as it was when the wholesale price was 30 or 40 per cent. lower than at present: no wonder, therefore, that almost every week, we hear of retailers failing for Two or Three Thousand Pounds, who never ought to have owed more than Three or Four Hundred. The truth is, that speculation causes more goods to be brought than are wanted; and, as the articles are perishable, the holders are compelled to sell to any one that will buy. There

is an expectation of a further advance, and all are eager to buy for forward shipments. On board, 52s. to 54s. Landed, 53s. to 54s. leaving a loss on importation, according to the present prices landed, of about 7 or 8 per cent.

### BUTTER.

This article is going steadily on to a disastrous conclusion. Landed, Carlow, 76s. to 84s. Waterford, 70s. to 75s. Dublin, 70s. to 76s. Cork, or Limerick, 76s.

### CHEESE.

The prices are too high to admit of much being done; but, as the stocks are every where short, there is no reason to expect them lower. Old Cheshire, 76s. to 90s. New, 65s. to 78s. Double Gloucester, 62s. to 70s. Single, 54s. to 64s. Fine old Cheddar, 88s. to 92s. New, 70s. to 84s.

### SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 8.

*Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef . . . . .	3	4	to 4	4
Mutton . . . . .	3	8	— 4	6
Veal . . . . .	4	10	— 5	10
Pork . . . . .	4	2	— 5	2

Beasts . . . 2,440 | Sheep . . . 17,640  
Calves . . . 130 | Pigs . . . . . 220

### NEWGATE (same day).

*Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef . . . . .	2	6	to 3	6
Mutton . . . . .	2	10	— 3	10
Veal . . . . .	3	8	— 5	8
Pork . . . . .	3	6	— 5	6

### LEADENHALL (same day).

*Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef . . . . .	2	4	to 3	6
Mutton . . . . .	2	10	— 3	10
Veal . . . . .	3	4	— 5	8
Pork . . . . .	3	4	— 5	4

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,  
From March 1 to March 6, both inclusive.

Whence	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Beans.	Flour.
Aberdeen .....	.....	.....	.....	2621	.....	.....
Aldbro' .....	210	150	.....	.....	54	.....
Alemouth .....	64	.....	.....	1292	.....	.....
Arbroath .....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....
Banff .....	.....	.....	.....	2924	.....	.....
Berwick .....	.....	20	.....	2377	.....	190
Boston .....	.....	.....	.....	2600	.....	.....
Bridlington .....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....
Clay .....	10	60	.....	5	.....	640
Dunbar .....	.....	.....	.....	808	.....	.....
Dundee .....	119	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Colchester .....	286	240	300	49	66	10
Harwich .....	604	211	760	.....	113	86
Leigh .....	1300	139	15	205	690	45
Maldon .....	892	188	140	87	208	1514
Exeter .....	.....	13	.....	22	.....	.....
Gainsbro' .....	.....	.....	.....	124	.....	27
Grimsby .....	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	.....
Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	5513	.....	180
Inverness .....	300	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
Ipswich .....	466	416	1520	.....	55	60
Kent .....	1270	495	.....	260	702	1304
Leith .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Lyme .....	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynn .....	155	.....	542	177	.....	499
Montrose .....	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....
Newcastle .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poole .....	.....	374	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockton .....	100	.....	.....	150	.....	1470
Southwold .....	420	386	.....	.....	40	.....
Wells .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weymouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitby .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisbeach .....	493	.....	.....	820	.....	.....
Woodbridge .....	180	125	.....	.....	10	270
Yarmouth .....	60	.....	1130	.....	.....	2295
Belfast .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warrford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Youghall .....	.....	.....	.....	1050	.....	.....
Foreign .....	.....	.....	.....	2970	80	.....
Total .....	6929	3367	4407	24034	2018	8605

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week :

Rye, — ; Pease, 1145 ; Tares, 739 ; Linseed, 250 ; Rapeseed, 340 ;

Brank, 1837 ; Mustard, 10 ; Flax, 22 ; and Seeds, 117 quarters.



## POTATOES.

## SPITALFIELDS.—per Ton.

Ware .....	£ 2	5	to	£ 3	15
Middlings.....	1	15	—	2	0
Chats.....	1	15	—	0	0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0

## BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware.....	£ 2	0	to	£ 3	10
Middlings.....	1	10	—	2	0
Chats.....	1	10	—	0	0
Common Red..	2	5	—	3	5

## HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....65s. to 100s.  
Straw...36s. to 40s.  
Clover..90s. to 120s.

St. James's.—Hay....70s. to 120s.  
Straw...36s. to 49s.  
Cloyer..90s. to 120s.

Whitechapel.—Hay....90s. to 108s.  
Straw...40s. to 47s.  
Clover 100s. to 130s.

## COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Pease.		
	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.
Aylesbury .....	52	72	0	34	36	0	24	27	0	34	43	0	38	44	0
Banbury .....	56	68	0	33	35	0	23	27	0	32	40	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke.....	58	72	0	30	36	0	22	25	0	40	50	0	0	0	0
Chelmsford.....	60	74	0	35	40	0	25	30	0	34	44	0	34	38	0
Derby .....	60	80	0	38	44	0	22	32	0	34	54	0	0	0	0
Devizes .....	50	84	0	30	38	0	25	30	0	34	48	0	0	0	0
Dorchester.....	52	76	0	27	37	0	20	26	0	44	50	0	0	0	0
Exeter.....	56	66	0	32	38	0	16	25	0	40	44	0	0	0	0
Guildford.....	60	78	0	31	36	6	23	31	0	40	48	0	38	42	0
Henley .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Horncastle .....	60	70	0	30	38	0	16	30	0	38	54	0	0	0	0
Hungerford.....	51	76	0	25	35	0	19	33	0	34	45	0	0	0	0
Lewes .....	60	72	0	35	38	0	24	26	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
Lynn .....	50	66	0	32	40	0	26	28	0	40	43	0	40	52	0
Newbury .....	53	78	0	27	37	0	20	26	0	36	45	0	34	42	0
Newcastle .....	52	74	0	40	42	0	22	30	0	40	44	0	40	52	0
Northampton.....	60	69	0	32	36	0	21	28	6	36	40	0	0	0	0
Nottingham .....	61	0	0	40	0	0	26	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0
Reading .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sherborne .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stamford.....	60	70	0	35	42	0	22	30	0	36	50	0	0	0	0
Swansea .....	64	0	0	34	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truro .....	64	0	0	36	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge.....	54	82	0	35	41	0	23	32	0	34	42	0	34	44	0
Warminster .....	42	74	0	22	38	0	21	28	0	32	50	0	0	0	0
Winchester .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yarmouth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalkeith *	24	34	0	21	34	0	18	27	0	18	25	0	18	25	0
Haddington *	28	37	0	27	34	0	20	24	0	20	24	0	19	23	0

\* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the boll.—The Scotch boll for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The boll of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

*Liverpool*, March 2.—During the past week wherein the importations (owing to a continued prevalence of easterly wind,) were very inconsiderable, there was a fair demand for Wheats, of which speculators purchased more freely than was expected at a small advance; but at this day's market the advance above noted was not obtained, and the business done in other articles of the trade was so trivial as to leave my quotations nominally the same as last advised.

Imported into Liverpool from the 24th of February to the 1st of March, 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 2336; Oats, 4020; Barley, 115; Malt, 1543; Beans, 297; Peas, 269; and Rye, 3 quarters. Oatmeal, 100 packs, per 240 lbs. Flour, 85 sacks, per 280 lbs.

*Norwich*, March 6.—This market continues to be well supplied with all kinds of Grain, and more samples were sold than of late, the farmers yielding to a reduction in price.—Wheat fetched from 60s. to 68s.; Barley, 30s. to 37s.; Oats, 25s. to 30s. per quarter. Beans and Peas, but little alteration.

*Bristol*, March 6.—The supply of Corn, &c. at this place is very good, particularly Malt and Barley, and the sales are heavy at the following prices:—Best Wheat from 9s. to 9s. 3d.; inferior ditto, 5s. 6d. to 7s.; Best Barley, 4s. 9d. to 4s. 11d.; inferior, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 9d.; Beans, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.; Oats, 2s. to 3s. 6d.; and Malt, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 54s. per bag.

*Ipswich*, March 1.—We had to-day a good supply of all Grain: the sale was dull, at last week's prices, as follow:—Wheat, 60s. to 74s.; Barley, 34s. to 41s.; Beans, 40s. to 43s.; Peas, 35s. to 37s.; and Oats, 28s. to 30s. per qr.

*Wisbech*, March 6.—The price of Wheat, Oats, and Beans, here this day, differs in the least, if any, from what they respectively fetched this day se'nnight.

*Boston*, March 3.—There being a short supply of Wheat at this day's market, it was very brisk in demand, and full 2s. in advance; and middling samples were more saleable than last week. There was a fair supply of Oats, and those fit for seed were briskly sought for. Beans are rather lower. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 68s. to 70s. Oats, 22s. to 23s.; and Beans, 40s. to 44s. per quarter.

*Wakefield*, March 5.—We have a short supply of Grain for this day's market, but not many buyers. The finest samples of Wheat, have been took off at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per qr.; in second and inferior sorts no alteration. In Meal Oats and Shelling no material alteration. Malting Barley is 1s. per qr. higher; no alteration in Malt. Beans, both old and new, are 1s. per qr. lower. In Peas, Flour, and Rapeseed, no alteration. Tares are 10s. per qr. lower.—Wheat, 64s. to 76s. per quarter; Meal Oats, 15d. to 16d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 38s. to 39s. per load of 261 lbs.; Barley, 40s. to 44s.; Beans, old and new, 48s. to 60s. 63 lbs. per bushel; Maple Peas, 58s. to 60s.; Tares, 60s. to 68s. per quarter; Malt, 46s. to 50s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 58s. to 60s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 32l. to 33l. per last.



**AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended February 28, 1824.**

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London .....	67	10	38	9	27	4
Essex .....	65	9	37	3	26	1
Kent .....	64	1	38	2	26	4
Sussex .....	66	2	33	9	24	7
Suffolk .....	63	10	36	1	26	0
Cambridgeshire .....	61	0	31	8	23	0
Norfolk .....	63	5	35	5	26	0
Lincolnshire .....	63	11	36	6	24	2
Yorkshire .....	64	4	36	3	23	9
Durham .....	64	9	36	0	26	2
Northumberland .....	61	2	38	4	28	8
Cumberland .....	65	7	37	5	27	6
Westmoreland .....	65	11	38	0	26	9
Lancashire .....	67	7	36	7	27	4
Cheshire .....	65	2	43	10	25	7
Gloucestershire .....	62	4	33	6	24	1
Somersetshire .....	67	1	33	11	21	3
Monmouthshire .....	65	5	37	1	23	10
Devonshire .....	68	8	33	1	20	10
Cornwall .....	64	11	33	7	21	9
Dorsetshire .....	64	3	32	2	22	6
Hampshire .....	62	9	34	1	23	9
North Wales .....	70	3	41	3	21	8
South Wales .....	65	2	35	5	23	1

**COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.**

*Norwich Castle Meadow, March 6.*—There was a very good show of lean drove Beasts, and also of fat Bullocks here to-day; very prime fat Scots were 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; lean Beasts 4s. to 4s. 6d. per stone. Fat Mutton 6d. per lb. There were very few Sheep penned, owing to the late bad weather.

*Horncastle, March 6.*—Beef, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 5d. to 6d.; and Veal, 7d. to 8d. per lb.

*Bristol, March 4.*—The price of Beef the same as at the Fair; Mutton 6d. per lb. sinking offal.

At *Morpeth* market on Wednesday, there was a great supply of Cattle and Sheep, and there being a good demand, fat of both sold readily at last week's price.—Beef from 5s. to 5s. 9d.; and Mutton 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per stone, sinking offals.

*Bristol Fair, March 1.*—This Fair presented a good show of Beef, the sale of which was dull, not exceeding 50s. per cwt. Store Cattle sold dear, or from 30s. to 40s. per cwt. of their estimated fat weight. Good Horses sold very briskly, and less good tolerably well.

**Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the BOROUGH.**

Monday, March 8.—Our Hop market remains steady, and without any alteration of the currency from last week.

*Maidstone, March 4.*—The Hop trade here is literally at a stand, for we have not heard of a single sale this last week: however the appearance of the coming bine, according to the general accounts, being far from promising, it is expected will make in the market a more ready sale.

## COTTON MARKET.

Friday, March 5.—Though we have had but a moderate demand for Cotton this week, the holders continue very firm, and are not disposed to offer their stocks at the prices of the day. The sales this week are about 800 bales, of all kinds, which are chiefly taken by the trade, without the assistance of any speculative demand.

**TALLOW, &c. per Cwt.**

	£.	s.
Russia Candle, Yellow . . . .	1	15
————, Siberia . . . .	1	14
———— Soap . . . . .	1	12
Archangel . . . . .	1	13
Town Tallow . . . . .	1	19
Graves . . . . .	0	16
Good Dregs . . . . .	0	6
Soap, London, Yellow . . . .	2	18
————, Mottled . . . .	3	6
————, Curd . . . . .	3	10
————, Soft . . . . .	0	0
	s.	d.
Candles, Mould, per doz. . .	9	6
————, Store . . . . .	8	0
Raw Fat, per stone of 8 lbs. .	2	14

**Tallow imported into London from Feb. 25 to Mar. 3, 269 casks.**

### COAL MARKET, March 5.

[illegible]

64 Newcastle...46½...31s.0d. to 40s.6d.

31 Sunderland 26s., 33s. 6d.—43s. 6d.